

# ***Fuel Quality Assurance Research and Development and Impurity Testing in Support of Codes and Standards***

SCS007



## **Team:**

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May 19-21, 2020

# Overview

## Timeline and Budget

- Project start date: 10/1/06
- Project end date : 9/30/22

## Budget

- Total project funding: \$6,375K
  - Hydrogen Fuel Quality Standards and Hydrogen Safety Sensor : \$3575K (2006-2015)
  - Hydrogen Contaminant Detector (HCD) \$2,800K (2013 - Present)  
FY20 HCD Funding : \$500K

## Barriers

- G. Insufficient Technical Data to Revise Standards
- K. No Consistent Codification Plan and Process for Synchronization of R&D and Code Development

## Partners/Collaborators

- **H2Frontier (Burbank, CA)**
- **SKYRE (Formerly Sustainable Innovations)**
- **NREL, Bill Buttner**
- **VI Controls, Neal Pedersen (Los Alamos)**
- **ONEH2 (H2F Affiliate, testing partner)**

# Outline

## ➤ Project Background: Scope and Approach

## ➤ HCD Development and Deployment

### Offline HCD Deployment Status

- Field Testing at H2 Frontier filling station
- HCD Validation and Verification Testing at NREL
- Preliminary H<sub>2</sub>S Results
- Technology Transfer Activity: SKYRE

### Inline HCD Development

- Motivation/Relevance: TPP and PBI-based Analyzers
- TPP Findings
- PBI Results

## ➤ Summary/Future Work



# Project Background

## Relevance

- Device needed to detect impurities  $\geq$  SAE J2719 levels in  $t < 5\text{min}$ .
- Offline & Inline HCD Development

## Approach 1 (Offline Analysis):

Field test HCD at HRS, have independent validation and work with manufacturer on commercialization plan

## Approach 2 (Inline Analysis):

Replace Nafion<sup>®</sup> with a proton-conducting membrane that will not require water to function.

## Impact

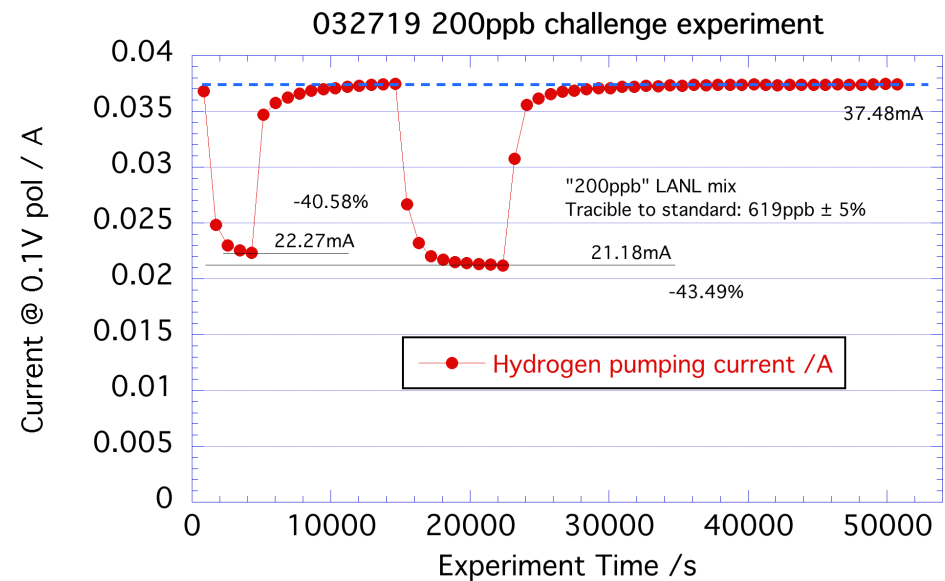
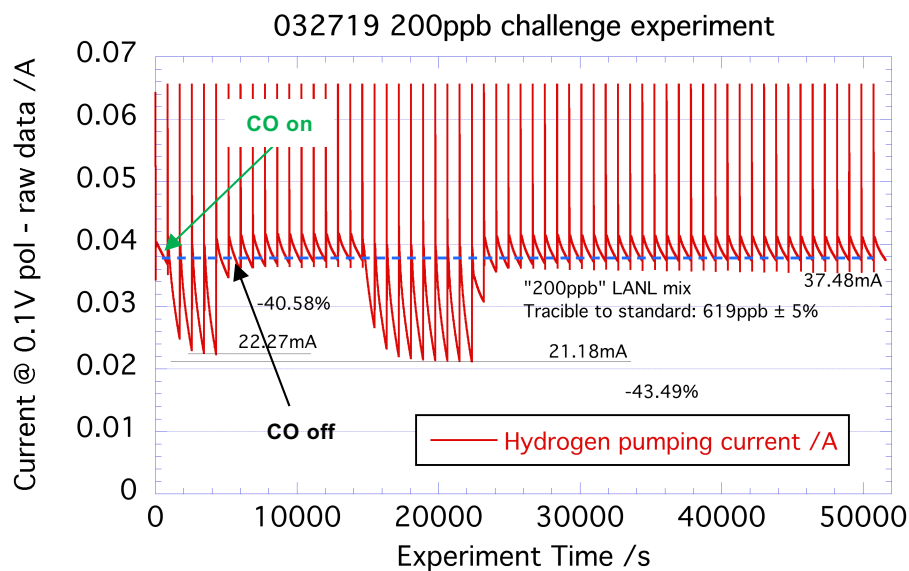
Successful implementation provides an inexpensive method to detect fuel impurities  $\geq$  the SAE levels, possibly protecting FC fleets.



# HCD Field Results : SAE/ISO CO Level

Offline  
Analysis

- Certified 200ppb bottles of CO/H<sub>2</sub> mixtures are not commercially available.
- A low pressure bottle (<25psi) of test gas was prepared using a NIST traceable standard.
- Raw data(left) plot shows measured current value (0.1V polarization) with clean-up voltage (1.5V) and without on the right.



- HCD successfully detected 200ppb CO outside of laboratory conditions.
- A large current loss is observed when 200ppb CO is injected into the H<sub>2</sub>F hydrogen stream.

# HCD Field Results : Long Term Stability

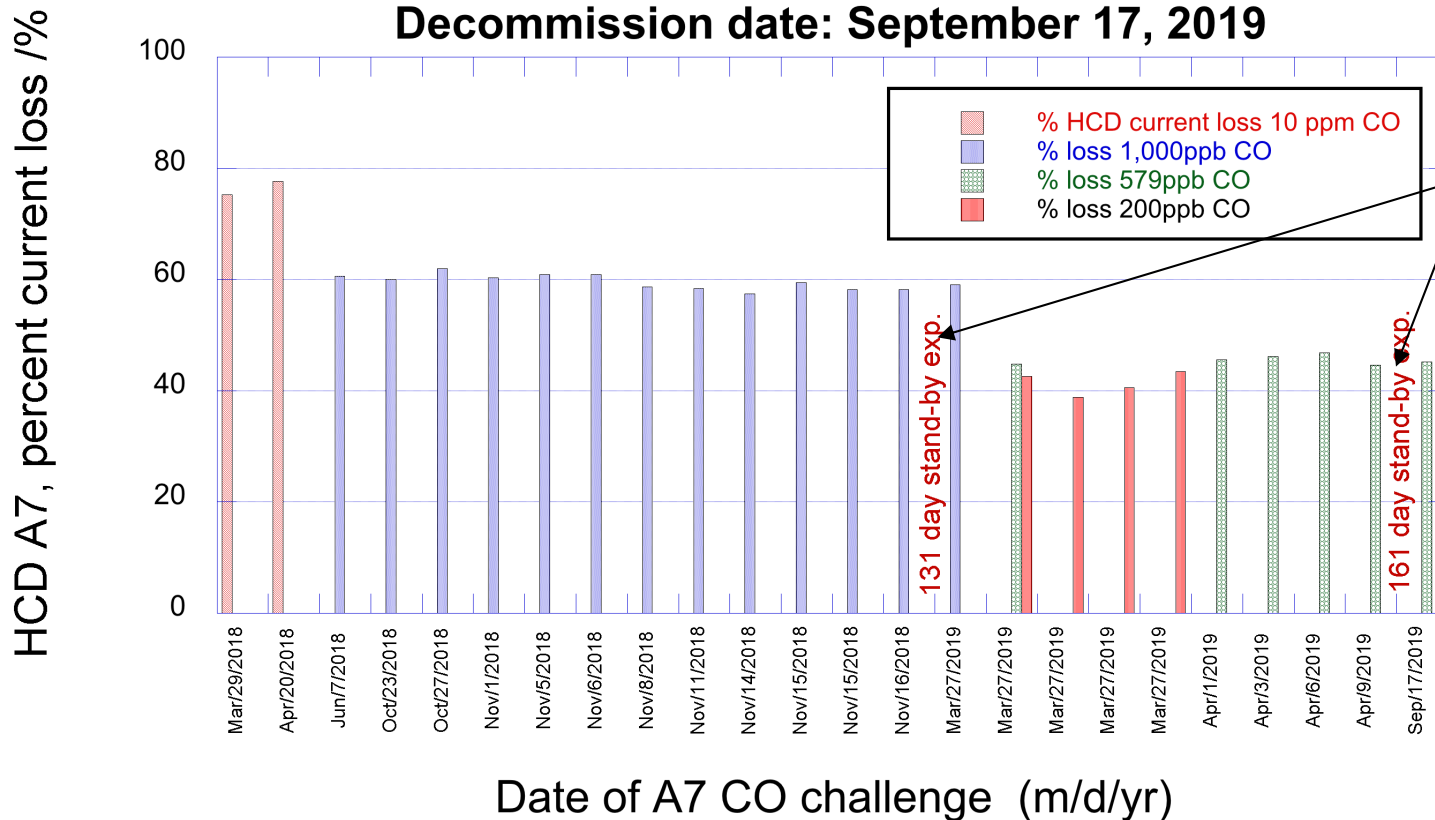
Offline  
Analysis

- Recall: Except for Start-up of the station reformer, a real-time, **CO poisoning event was not experienced during field testing at H2F**. Periodically, the HCD test stream was switched to a bottle of H<sub>2</sub> containing a certified conc. level of CO contamination.
- Challenge Tests performed at H2F:

## Complete challenge history for A7 Burbank Field Test

Commission date: March 27, 2018

Decommission date: September 17, 2019



During 18 months of testing, HCD current loss due to CO exposure shows great reproducibility even after prolonged hibernation in stand-by mode.

H2 FRONTIER  
NATIONAL LABORATORY

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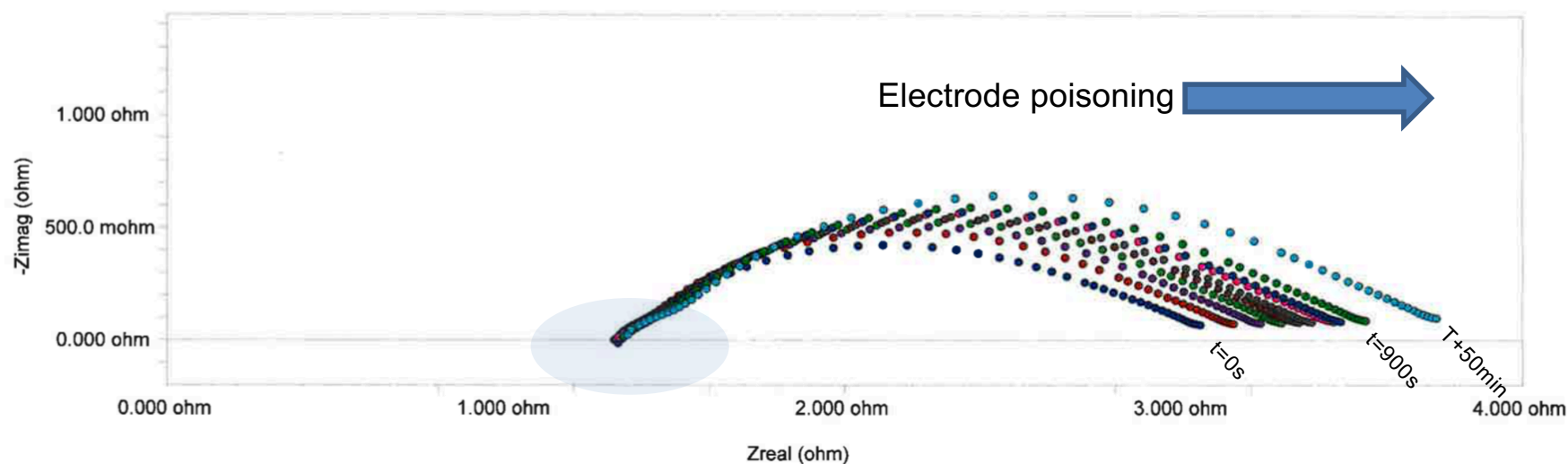
Slide 6

# Initial H<sub>2</sub>S Results

Milestone : March 2020

Offline  
Analysis

- EIS performed sequentially WITHOUT clean-up pulses
- Data for 9.6ppb H<sub>2</sub>S cumulative exposure test
- Initial impedance spectra show an increase in CTR, indicative of catalyst poisoning
- More testing with ISO/SAE limit of 4ppb H<sub>2</sub>S is scheduled.



Reviewer's Comment:

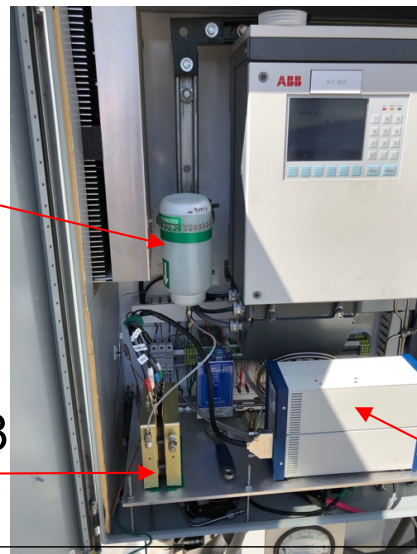
The team has spent too much time focusing on CO, even though CO can be seen as a canary species.

# LANL/NREL visit to H2F

Offline  
Analysis

- Purpose of visit to Burbank H2F station:
  - Collect final testing data for HCD A7 device.
  - Service zero-gas and span gas bottles.
  - Install new expanded volume, passive water delivery system for humidification.
  - Replace T controller.
- NREL Technical staff met LANL staff at the H2F station to monitor field test experiments/operations and to see first-hand, sampling options and manner of insertion of LANL HCD into the H2F production systems.
- Install new HCD (interdigitated flow field) for Field Testing at H2F.

DI water to supply  
internal humidification  
system.



Reviewer's Comments:

The **presentation did not get into detail regarding how well coordinated the partnerships and collaborations might be,** although the collaboration on DOE Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) and SBV proposals for the technology commercialization partner is noteworthy.

 **Los Alamos**  
NATIONAL LABORATORY  
EST. 1943

LANL HCD A8

CLASSIFIED Gamry Potentiostat

Managed by Triad National Security, LLC for the U.S. Department of Energy's NNSA

**Collaboration and Coordination**

Slide 8

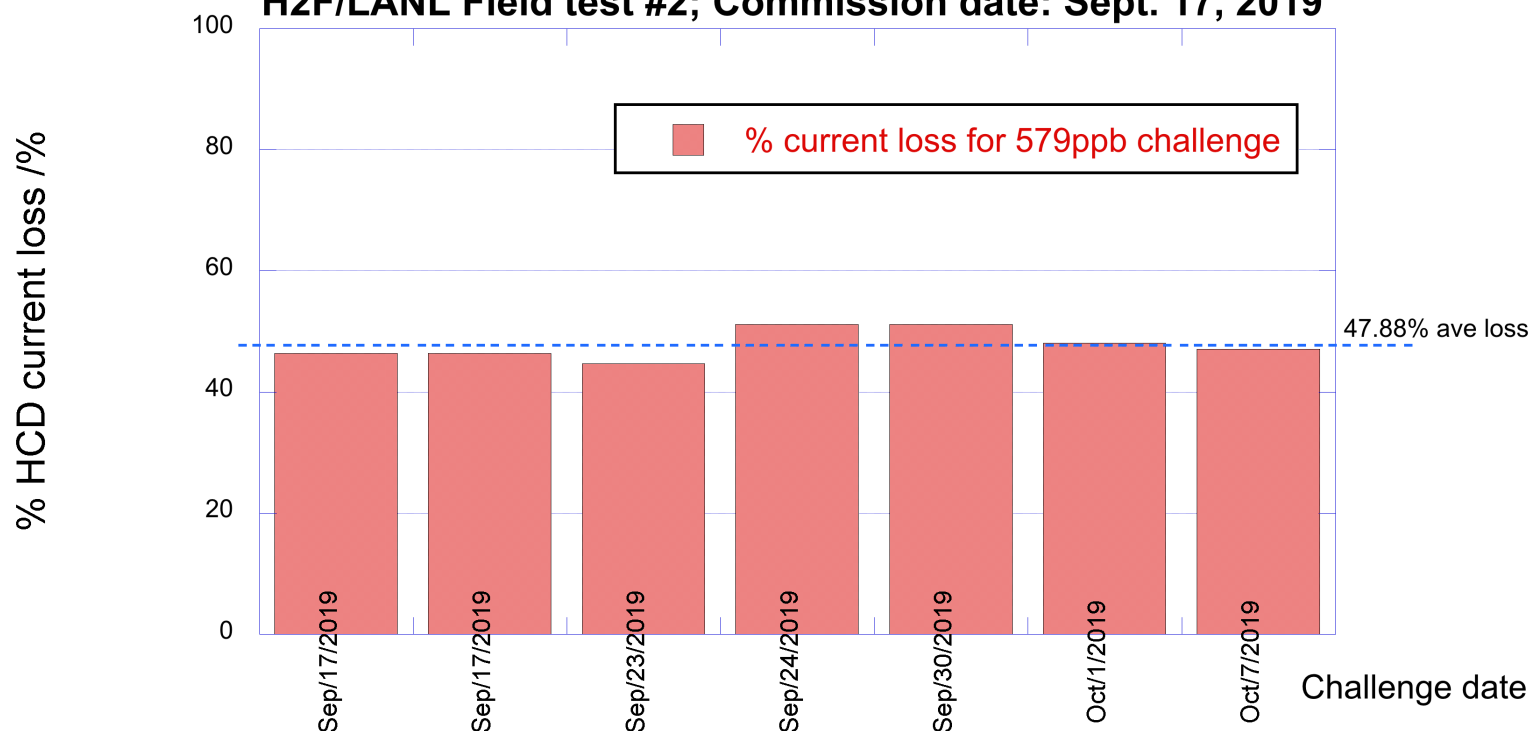
  
National Nuclear Security Administration

# LANL/NREL at H2F: New HCD with Interdigitated Flow Field

Offline  
Analysis

- A new interdigitated flow field at the working electrode configuration was installed at H2F
- Test for advantages in sensitivity, response time, etc.

**A8\_1 Challenge history conducted at H2Frontier, Burbank CA**  
**A8\_1 Nafion® based, interdigitated electrode / expanded H2O reservoir system**  
**H2F/LANL Field test #2; Commission date: Sept. 17, 2019**



Reproducibility of the LANL HCD approach in field conditions is excellent.

# Preparation for NREL to Perform Validation and Verification Testing

Offline  
Analysis

- LANL Mission Move Agreement prepared in order to loan NREL LANL's HCD and Gamry 600+ Reference Potentiostat.
- A sampling / switching system and flow control modules permanently transferred to NREL.
- LANL and NREL technical staff worked together for 2 days to review start-up, and operation of LANL HCD technology.



**NREL**  
NATIONAL RENEWABLE ENERGY LABORATORY

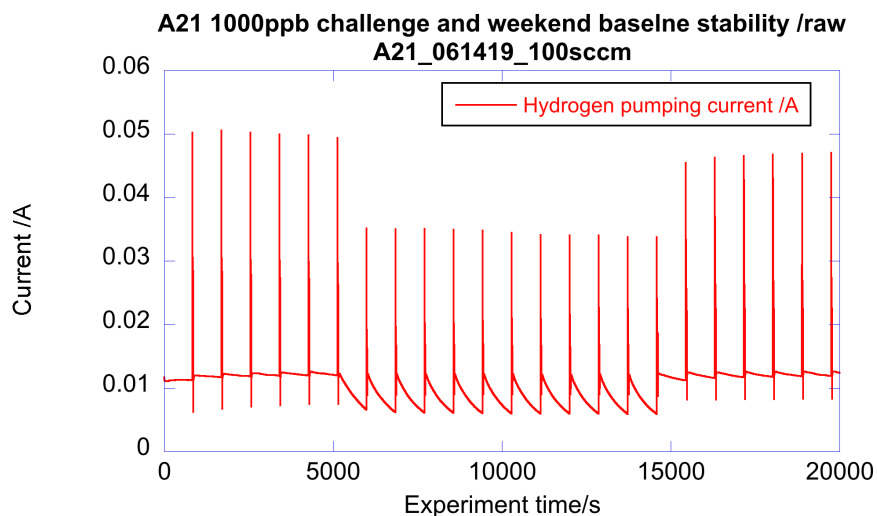
Photo provided by NREL Hydrogen Systems Engineer Mathew.

**LANL Test set-up successfully integrated at NREL**

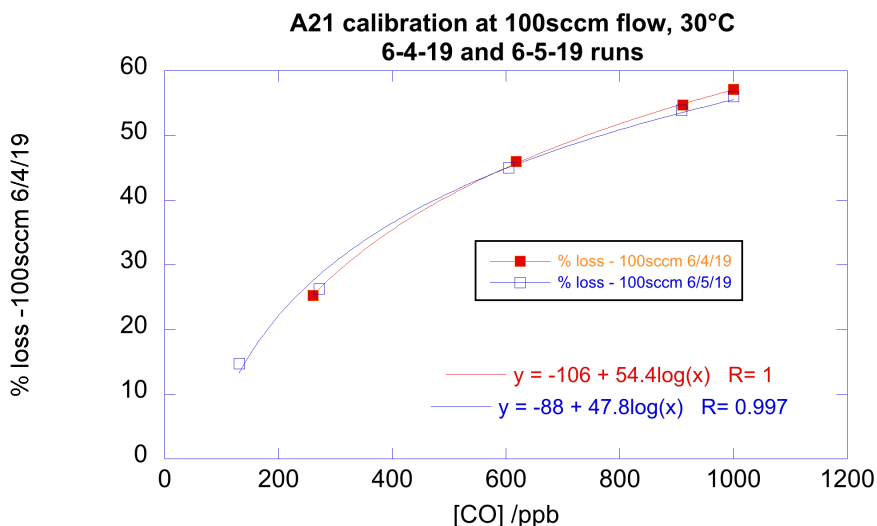
LANL HCD to be tested along side the only other contamination technology: a commercial FTIR-based analyzer system.

# HCD Validation Results

Offline  
Analysis



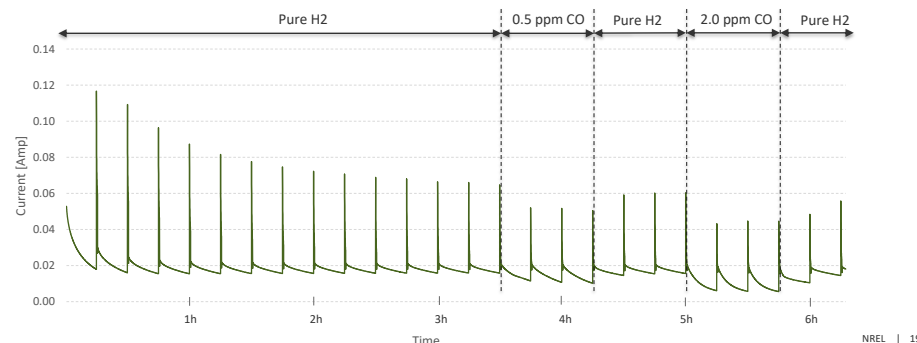
LANL Results prior to sending to NREL



## Electrochemical Sensor Response (Preliminary Test)

A cycle consists of 3 steps:

- Conditioning at 1.5V for 600 seconds Start
- Delay 20 seconds
- Continuous Pulsed-Chronoamperometric Operation at 0.1V for 830 seconds with periodic 30 sec 1.5 V pulses



Initial Validation and Verification Testing at NREL

- V&V testing began in December 2019.
- Identical operating modes
- Using the Calibration Chart allows data to be compared although different [CO] were tested.

Results obtained at respective facilities  
closely agree



# HCD Technology Transfer LANL to SKYRE

Offline  
Analysis

## Collaboration and Coordination

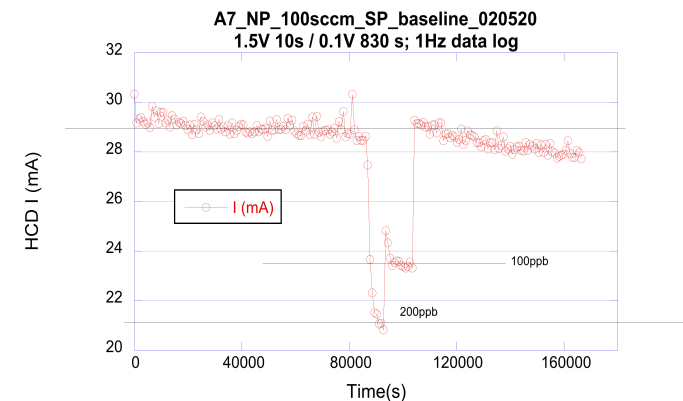
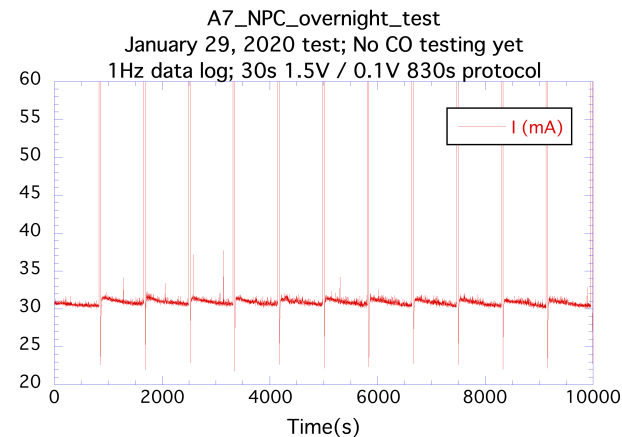
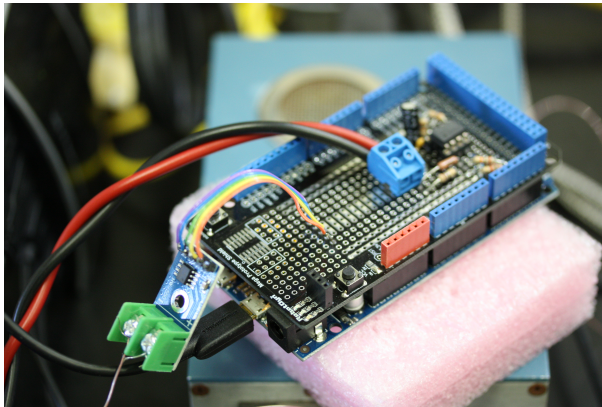
Develop low cost  
Hardware  
3/30/2020

Develop low cost  
Electronics  
6/30/2020

Evaluate new  
LANL HCD  
devices  
9/30/2020

12/30/2020

## Accomplishment: Developed Gen 1 Electronics



- New control module based on Arduino architecture < \$50
- Gen 1 Electronics **developed and tested**
- 1<sup>st</sup> CO **response at/below** ISO / SAE fuel qual. spec.

Successful Technology  
Commercialization Fund  
(TCF) project underway  
(Jan – Dec of 2020)



# Approach 2 (Inline): HCD based on PBI or TPP

Inline  
Analysis

## Relevance:

Develop a HCD that functions like the technology shown today without need for water or oxygen. Reduce system complexity and cost and potential to operate **inline** at the nozzle.

## Approach:

2 viable options (developmental stage):

- Tin Pyrophosphate (TPP) based electrolyte
- PBI based electrolyte



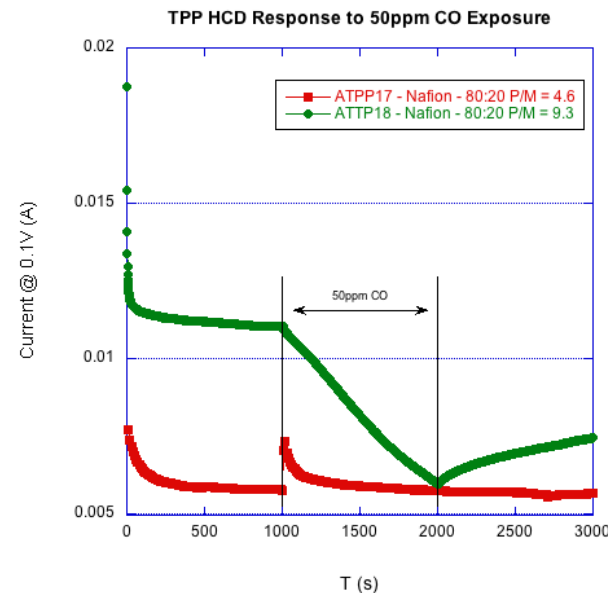
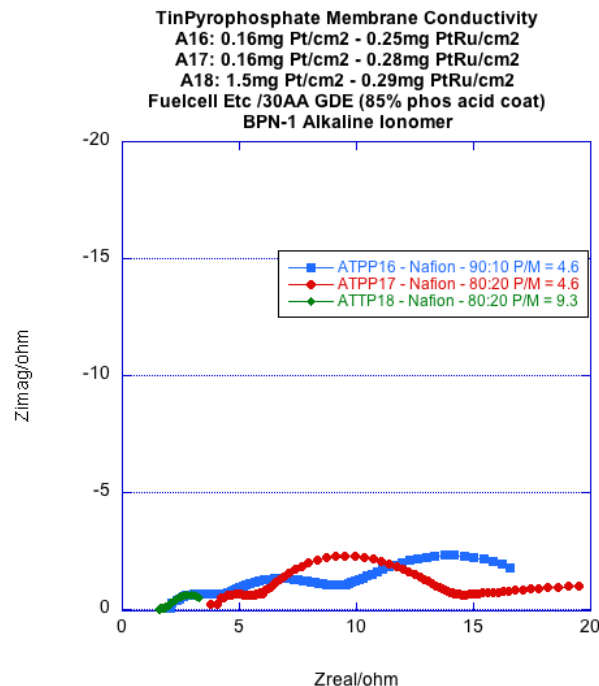
PBI membranes prepared  
by LANL researchers

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# TPP-based HCD

Inline  
Analysis

Analyzer TPP	Loading (2.275 cm <sup>2</sup> area)	TPP Membrane Nafion	GDE/GDL - H3PO4	BPN-1 Alk. Ionomer Sensor Electrode	Baseline Current	100 PPM CO Current	50 PPM CO Current
ATPP16	0.16 mg Pt/cm <sup>2</sup> - 0.25 mg PtRu/cm <sup>2</sup>	90:10 P/M = 4.6	FC etc/30AA - 15M	0.13 mg total dry	2.9 mA	no response	no response
ATPP17	0.16 mg Pt/cm <sup>2</sup> - 0.28 mg PtRu/cm <sup>2</sup>	80:20 P/M = 4.6	FC etc/30AA - 15M	0.13 mg total dry	5.7 mA	no response	no response
ATPP18	1.5 mg Pt/cm <sup>2</sup> - 0.29 mg PtRu/cm <sup>2</sup>	80:20 P/M = 9.3	FC etc/30AA - 15M	1.0 mg total dry	Blind	27.86 mA (Blind) 18.63 mA (CO)	11.02 mA (Blind) 6.0 mA (CO)



ATPP16  
Baseline I = 2.9mA @ 0.1V  
No CO Response

- Varied ratio of TPP content and increased P/Sn ratio to improve conductivity.
- Only one HCD responded to CO at concentrations > 250X
- Baseline Performance was unstable
- **Annual milestone met (No Go Decision)**

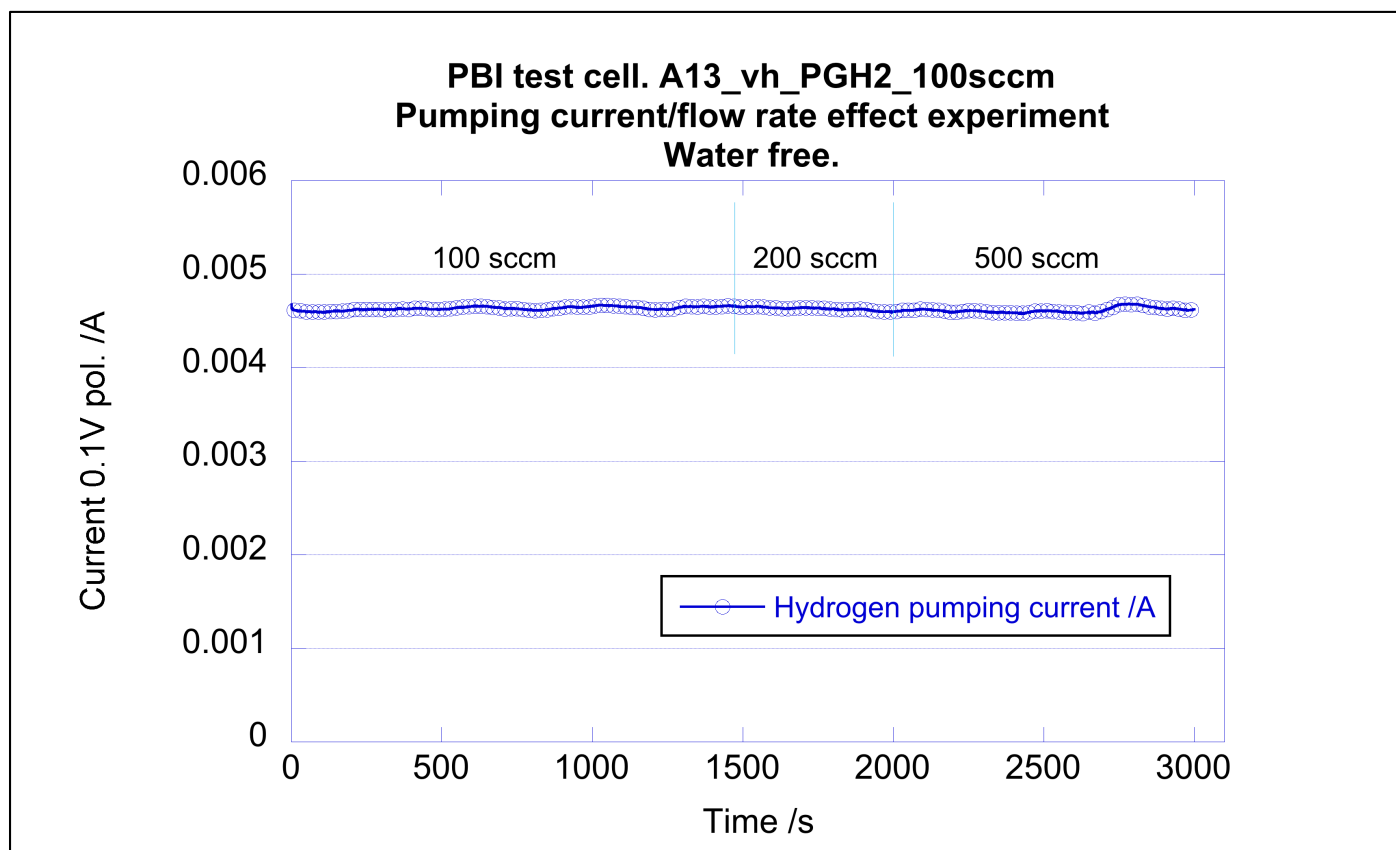
Reviewer's Comment:  
It is also unclear whether TPP is viable.

# Down Select PBI over TPP for HCD

Inline  
Analysis

Milestone : June 2019

Data  
presented  
at last AMR

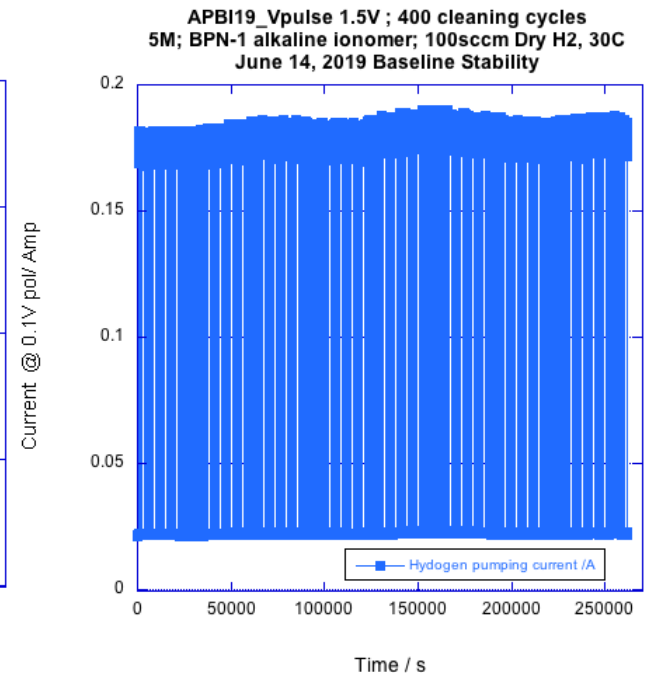
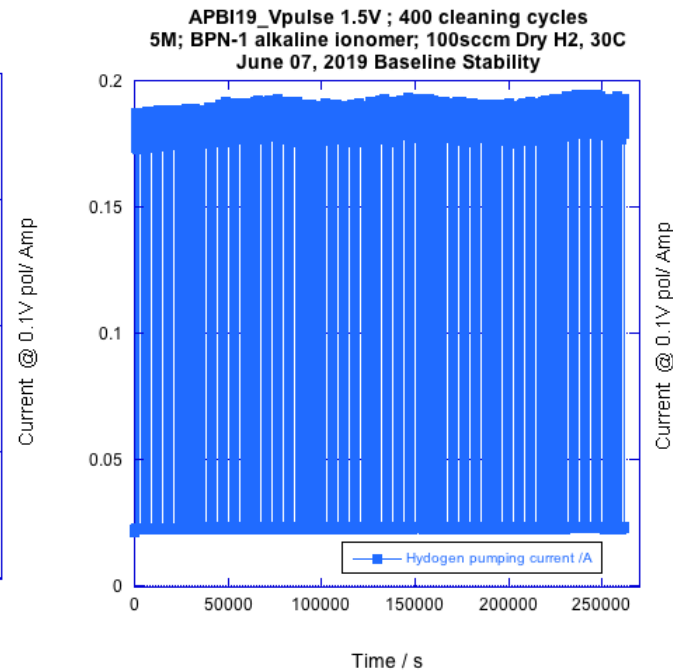
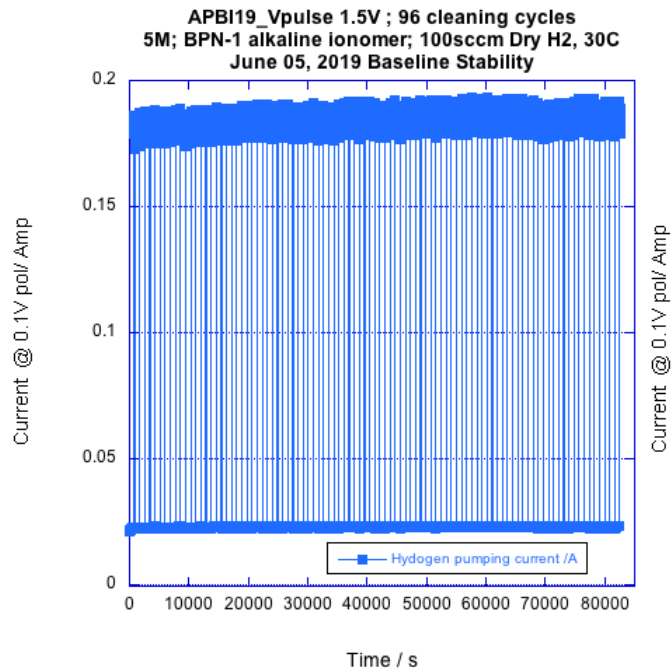


***PBI-based HCD operated in completely water-free, dry  $H_2$  stream. The current response remained constant even after a 5X increase in flowrate. Short term testing < 1hr.***

# Baseline stability: PBI membrane

Inline  
Analysis

Milestone : Sept 2019



- PBI membrane prepared with 5M H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, excess applied to GDE/GDL
- Identical Proposed Operating Mode

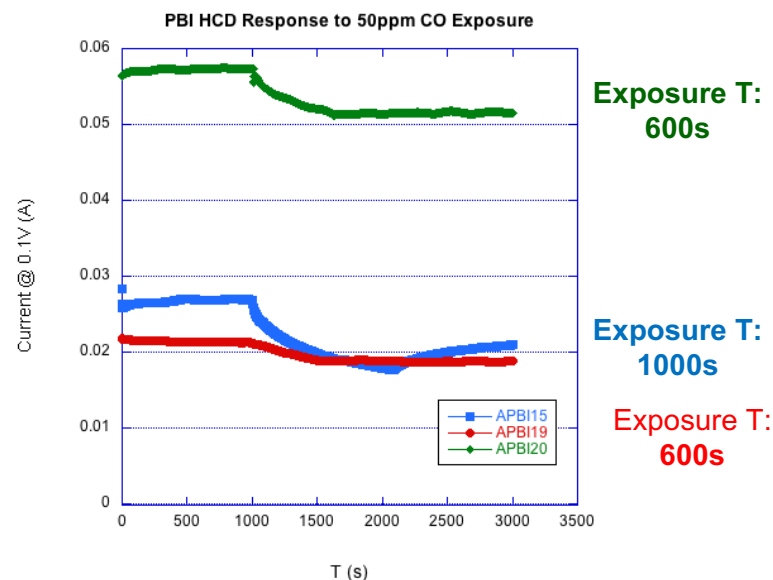
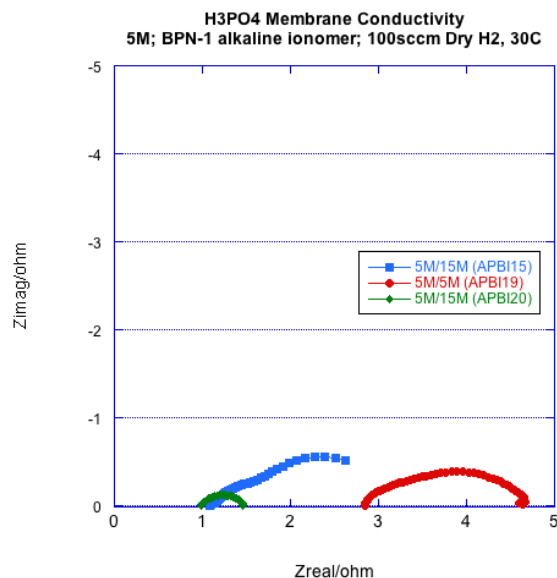
PBI based HCD maintained baseline current within +/-5% when exposed to dry neat hydrogen at 30C for 1 week. **(Annual milestone met)**

# PBI HCD Results

Milestone : Dec 2019

Inline  
Analysis

Analyzer	Loading	H3PO4	GDE/GDL -	BPN-1 Alk. Ionomer	Baseline	50 PPM CO	10 PPM CO	1 PPM CO
PBI	(2.275 cm <sup>2</sup> area)	Membrane	H3PO4	Sensor Electrode	Current	Current	Current	Current
APBI15	1.5 mg Pt/cm <sup>2</sup> - 0.2mg PtRu/cm <sup>2</sup>	5M	FC etc/30AA- 15M	0.98 mg total dry	26.66 mA	17.74 mA	n/a	25.37 mA
	0.15 mg Pt/cm <sup>2</sup> - 0.2mg							
APBI19	PtRu/cm <sup>2</sup>	5M	FC etc/30AA - 5M	0.13 mg total dry	21.22 mA	18.92 mA	no response	no response
	0.35 mg Pt/cm <sup>2</sup> - 0.36mg		FC etc/30AA -					
APBI20	PtRu/cm <sup>2</sup>	5M	15M	0.3 mg total dry	57.33 mA	51.38 mA	no response	n/a



- Tunable features:
  - Increasing H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> reduces HFR, and improves baseline currents.
  - Decreasing Ionomer in electrode, decreases electrode resistance, and improves baseline currents.
- Responds to higher CO concentrations, our focus is now on improving sensitivity.

# Summary

## HCD Development and Deployment:

### Offline Analysis:

- Nafion® based HCD developed with a patented wicking system
- HCD tested in the field
  - Sensitive to SAE J2719 levels of CO (200ppb)
  - Stable baseline over extended periods
  - Calibration maintained over a year of testing
- HCD delivered to NREL for testing
  - Independent validation
- TCF/SKYRE
  - GEN 1 Electronics have been tested
  - HCD with GEN 1 electronics were able to detect 100 ppb CO

### Inline Analysis:

- Assembly of TPP composite membranes with GDEs to measure conductivity and HCD performance completed. (No Go)
- PBI membranes can function in a HCD (Down-selected)
  - Eliminates the need for water wicking system. Provides ability to operate inline and under pressure
  - Varying Electrode Ionomer,  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$ , and Pt loading is a tunable feature

# Proposed Future Work

## ➤ HCD Development and Deployment

### Offline HCD Deployment Status

- Field testing to take place at Sysco Foods Distribution Facility in Riverside, CA
- Work on integrating HCD and GEN 1 electronics/hardware into a package
- Deliver validated Triad HCD devices to SKYRE
- Work collaboratively with SKYRE to develop a commercialization pathway
- Continue H<sub>2</sub>S experiments at SAE/ISO levels

### Inline HCD Development

- Optimize tunable properties to improve sensitivity to CO and continue work with H<sub>2</sub>S at SAE/ISO levels.
- Report on the response of PBI-membrane based analyzer to different concentrations of H<sub>2</sub>S and identify cleaning protocol to return analyzer to baseline.
- Install a PBI-membrane based analyzer at the H2Frontier fueling station and obtain a stable baseline (current level within  $\pm 10\%$ ) for > 10 days.
- Quantify CO and H<sub>2</sub>S response of analyzer: Design an HCD capable of detecting both CO and H<sub>2</sub>S at or below SAE J2719 levels (200ppb for CO and 4 ppb for H<sub>2</sub>S).

# Response to Reviewer's Comments

Reviewer's Comment:

It is also unclear whether TPP is viable.

**LANL: Team down selected to PBI-based Inline HCD development.**

Reviewer's Comment:

The team has spent too much time focusing on CO, even though CO can be seen as a canary species.

**LANL: Efforts are now including H<sub>2</sub>S detection**

Reviewer's Comments:

The presentation did not get into detail regarding how well coordinated the partnerships and collaborations might be, although the collaboration on DOE Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) and SBV proposals for the technology commercialization partner is noteworthy.

**LANL: Successful collaborations with NREL, H2F, SKYRE and VI Control Systems are explained in detail throughout presentation.**



# Acknowledgements

LANL staff would like to thank:

- DOE-EERE Fuel Cell Technologies Office
  - Laura Hill: Technology Development Manager
- Codes & Standards Tech Team
- The Audience...